

Purpose

This chapter seeks to identify and protect areas, sites, and buildings having architectural, historical, Native American, or cultural significance. It reaffirms that these important places contribute to the vitality and diversity of the county and help to maintain a sense of place.

Introduction

San Luis Obispo County is fortunate to posses a rich and diverse cultural heritage. Throughout the county, there are Native American resources, archaeological and sacred sites, paleontological sites, historic structures, streetscapes and landscapes, which together tell the unique and ever-evolving story of this diverse county. These cultural resources are a valuable, yet fragile asset that contributes to the uniqueness of San Luis Obispo County.

The County sees the value in preserving its cultural resources as it grows. Maintaining the diversity of people, places, and events that are part of the history of the county contributes to today's vibrant community, enhances the county's quality of life, and attracts new residents and businesses. Embracing the past also enables the county to retain its sense of place.

We can preserve historic sites and buildings by promoting curation, conservation, interpretation, preservation, and consistent standards and guidelines. This will also encourage people to help preserve these resources.

Cultural Resources

encompass archaeological, traditional, and built environment resources, including but not necessarily limited to buildings, structures, objects, districts, and sites. Cultural resources include sites of important events, traditional cultural places and sacred sites. and places associated with an important person. (Caltrans Standard Environmental Reference. Environmental Handbook. Volume I, Chapter 28: Cultural Resources) Sites of important events. traditional cultural places, and sacred sites, or places associated with an important person may lack obvious physical characteristics.



Setting

San Luis Obispo County has a wealth of historic and prehistoric resources, including sites and buildings associated with Native Americans, Spanish missionaries, immigrant settlers, and military branches of the United States. Numerous cultural resources with archaeological or historical significance are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources. These sites are presented in **Appendix 4**, **Table A4-1**. There are also 13 California State Landmarks within the county. These landmarks are listed in **Appendix 4**, **Table A4-2**. A systematic, comprehensive survey of buildings or sites in the county has not been performed.

The cultural resources of this county are an important part of the county's history and heritage. Native American peoples are known to have occupied our county dating back at least 9,000 years. The Chumash, Salinan, and Yokut lived in this area.

An overview of the county's history and its management of cultural resources is provided in **Appendix 4**.

Relationship to Other Elements, Plans, and Programs

This chapter describes goals and policies that are intended to preserve cultural and historic resources, and identifies specific actions to do so.

Cultural resources in the county are preserved or protected by goals and policies in the Land Use Element, the Local Coastal Program, and the inland and Coastal Zone Land Use Ordinances. Certain historic resources are also addressed in the Parks and Recreation Element.

The County Land Use Element and area plans guide and regulate the identification, registration, protection, and preservation of significant historic resources. The Land Use Element protects cultural resources through use of combining designations (i.e. zoning overlays), specifically the Historic Site (H) designation for areas of unique historical significance. These combining

designations are subject to special standards in the inland and Coastal Land Use Ordinances. The Local Coastal Program includes policies and standards to protect archaeological and paleontological resources. **Table CR-1** lists all existing sites with the H combining designation. **Figure CR-1** illustrates the distribution of cultural and historic sites in the county.

TABLE CR-1	
SITES WITH "H" COMBINING DESIGNATION	ONS

Adelaida School (1917)	Hansen Barn (Bishop Peak)	Pozo Saloon
Adobe Barn - Los Berros	Hearst Castle (San Simeon)	Price Adobe (Pismo Beach)
Arthur Beale House Nitwit Ridge (Cambria)	Hearst Ranch Headquarters (San Simeon)	Rancho Huasna (Isaac Sparks Adobe) (1850)
Avila Valley Historic Site	Huasna School (1907)	Rinconada School
Banning School (El Chorro Park)	Independence School (SLO)	Rios Caledonia Adobe - San Miguel
Bethel Lutheran Church (Templeton)	J. F. MacGillivray Residence (c. 1879) (Adelaida)	Rotta Winery (Adelaida)
Bianchini House (Cambria)	Linne School	Runels Home - Dana Street (Nipomo)
C. H. Philips House (Templeton)	Los Berros Schoolhouse	San Marcos Cemetery (c. 1889) (Adelaida)
Canet Adobe (Estero)	Los Osos Schoolhouse	Southern Pacific Railroad Depot (Oceano)
Captain James Cass House Complex (Cayucos)	Lyman House (Cuesta Grade)	Spooner Residence (Montana de Oro)
Cayucos Pier	Marre House (c. 1932) (Avila Beach)	Tar Springs Ranch (Huasna)
Chandler House-Webster (Creston)	Geneseo School	Temple of the People (Halcyon)
Coffee T. Rice House (Oceano)	Mission San Miguel Archangel	The Paul Squib House (Cambria)
Creston Cemetery	Mission Santa Margarita de Cortona Asistencia	The Sebastian Store (San Simeon)
Creston Community Church	Octagon Barn (SLO)	Tognazzini General Store (Edna)
Dana Adobe (Nipomo)	Old St. Joseph's Church (Nipomo)	Van Gordon Archaeological Site (Cambria)
Dana Home (Nipomo)	Pacific Coast Railroad Depot Site (Nipomo)	Vasquez-Hollister Adobe (Cuesta College)

TABLE CR-1 SITES WITH "H" COMBINING DESIGNATIONS			
Eight-Mile House & Stagecoach Road (Cuesta Grade)	Port San Luis Lighthouse (1890)	Willow Creek Cemetery (Adelaida) (c. 1911)	
Estrella Adobe Church	Porter Ranchhouse (1890)	York Mountain Winery (1882–1890)	
The Lull House (Cambria)	Carroll's Blacksmith Shop (Cambria)	The Bucket of Blood Saloon (Cambria)	
The 1 st Presbyterian Church (Cambria)	Adelaida Cemetery	The Red House (Cambria)	
The Olallieberry Inn (Cambria)	The Leffingwell House (Cambria)	Heart's Ease (Taylor House) Cambria	
The Old Santa Rosa Chapel (Cambria)	The Thorndyke House (Cambria)	lan's Restaurant (Cambria)	
The Bank of Cambria	Soto's Market (Cambria)	The Brambles Restaruant (Cambria)	
Camozzi's (Cambria)	Robin's Restaurant (Cambria)	Rigdon Hall Restaurant (Cambria)	
Louis Maggetti House (Cambria)	The Bluebird Motel (Cambria)		

FIGURE CR-1 HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES



Major Issues

Cultural resources throughout the state and county are increasingly under threat due to development pressures, growing use of our open spaces, changes in technology and style, benign neglect, unauthorized collection, and lack of funding for repair and maintenance. The County recognizes that Native American and archaeological resources are "living resources," meaning that the culture represented by these resources still thrives here. Preserving local history and cultural diversity helps the community retain its links to the past and remain a dynamic and desirable place.

Goals, Policies, and Implementation Strategies

The intent of the following goals, policies, and implementation strategies is to identify and protect cultural and historical resources. These resources contribute to the vitality and diversity of the county and its sense of place.

TABLE CR-2 CULTURAL RESOURCES GOALS

- Goal CR 1 The County will have a strong, positive community image that honors our history and cultural diversity.
- Goal CR 2 The County will promote public awareness and support for the preservation of cultural resources in order to maintain the county's uniqueness and promote economic vitality.
- **Goal CR 3** The county's historical resources will be preserved and protected.
- Goal CR 4 The county's known and potential Native American, archaeological, and paleontological resources will be preserved and protected.

GOAL

1

THE COUNTY WILL HAVE A STRONG, POSITIVE COMMUNITY IMAGE THAT HONORS OUR HISTORY AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY.

Policy CR 1.1 Cultural Identity

Establish and support programs that enhance the county's sense of community and identity, such as the collection of oral histories, cultural and genealogical research, and the acquisition of collections of historic artifacts, documents, and memorabilia relevant to the history of the county.

- Implementation Strategy CR 1.1.1 Curation Support existing museums or cultural centers and establishment of new ones to educate the public about the importance of local history, Native American resources, and archaeology, and to display artifacts, documents, and art relevant to the county's history and cultural diversity.
- Implementation Strategy CR 1.1.2 Curation Facility Work with stakeholders to locate, construct and maintain a storage, curation and research facility in a central location for cultural resource artifacts and documents from the County.
- Implementation Strategy CR 1.1.3 Diversified Funding Identify and pursue funding for existing and new curation facilities to ensure the continued curation of collections in perpetuity.

We will recognize success when...

- There is widespread public acceptance of the value of preserving cultural and archaeological sites, because they represent living resources that are part of a continuing culture.
- A more effective process is in effect to identify, preserve and prevent demolition or degradation of historic buildings.
- Sensitive cultural and archaeological resources are identified early in the development review process in consultation with Native Americans, and are avoided whenever feasible.



GOAL

2

THE COUNTY WILL PROMOTE PUBLIC AWARENESS AND SUPPORT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN THE COUNTY'S UNIQUENESS AND PROMOTE ECONOMIC VITALITY.



Dana Adobe Photo by the San Luis Obispo Land Conservancy

Policy CR 2.1 Community Participation

The County will actively promote and support community participation in the preservation and enhancement of the county's culture and history.

- Implementation Strategy CR 2.1.1 Public Outreach Establish a program to publicize the County's efforts to protect historical and cultural resources at risk from development and its commitment to preserve its cultural heritage. The program may include public outreach and education through posters, signs, handouts, brochures, exhibits, videos, the County website, and workshops.
- Implementation Strategy CR 2.1.2 Outreach to Schools Support education programs through local historical societies, schools, and other groups that provide information to the community regarding the rich history of the county and the importance of preserving it for future generations to appreciate.
- Implementation Strategy CR 2.1.3 Unauthorized Collection Protect sensitive sites from vandalism and unauthorized collection of artifacts by educating staff, public officials, the public, and landowners about the importance of such sites.
- Implementation Strategy CR 2.1.4 Interpretive Signage Require the incorporation of monuments, plaques, signs, or artwork into public and private development projects in areas associated with history or cultural resources in order to identify and interpret the county's diverse history and cultural resources. Promote such interpretive signage in existing public and private sites.

♦ Implementation Strategy CR 2.1.5 Cultural Resources Advisory Committee

Establish a Cultural Resources Advisory Committee to make recommendations to the Board of Supervisors and other decision-making bodies on ways to protect Native American, archaeological, historic, and other cultural resources. The Committee shall also:

- Assist in developing historic contexts of County history;
- Assist in surveying and identifying cultural resources;
- Recommend standards and procedures to designate cultural resources.
- Recommend historic sites to be included in the General Plan H designations or ordinances.
- Review of applications for projects that involve alteration or demolition of recognized cultural resources.

Policy CR 2.2 Acquisition

The County encourages and supports acquisition by public agencies or historical or conservation organizations of the most important archaeological and cultural sites from willing sellers.

Policy CR 2.3 "Living Resources"

Preserve historic sites and buildings and recognize cultural and archaeological resources as "living resources" that are part of a continuing culture.

- Implementation Strategy CR 2.3.1 Stakeholder Outreach Support and facilitate ongoing discussions or forums about protecting and preserving cultural resources with Native American groups, historical and archaeological interest groups, cultural resource professionals, decision makers, and landowners.
- Implementation Strategy CR 2.3.2 Government-to-Government Consultation
 Establish a government-to-government consultation process with the Native American community and a consultation process with other stakeholders to identify potentially significant cultural resources in the county and to discuss issues relevant to the protection and preservation of cultural resources.

Consultation refers to the meaningful and timely process of seeking, discussing, and considering carefully the views of others, in a manner that is cognizant of all parties' cultural values and, where feasible, seeking agreement. Consultation between government agencies and Native American tribes shall be conducted in a way that is mutually respectful of each party's sovereignty. (California Government Code Section 65353.4)

Government-togovernment means "local agency consultation with a local Native American tribal government."





San Miguel Lighthouse Church, built 1892. Photo by Robert Vessely P.E

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

GOAL

THE COUNTY'S HISTORICAL
RESOURCES WILL BE PRESERVED AND
PROTECTED.

Policy CR 3.1 Historic Preservation

The County will provide for the identification, protection, enhancement, perpetuation, and use of features that reflect the County's historical, architectural, Native American, archaeological, cultural, and aesthetic heritage.

♦ Implementation Strategy CR 3.1.1 Historic Preservation Ordinance

The County will develop a cultural resources preservation ordinance to: 1) more effectively preserve Native American cultural sites, archaeological resources, and protect and enhance historic buildings, 2) prevent demolition or substantial changes in outward appearance of historically designated buildings, unless it is necessary for public health and safety, 3) integrate historically accurate designs and features in historic residential and commercial structures, 4) promote restoration of historic buildings or sites using the greatest degree of authenticity practicable, consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards as appropriate, and 5) create the Cultural Resources Advisory Committee.

♦ Implementation Strategy CR 3.1.2 Historic Resources Inventory

Develop a description of the broad patterns of human occupation or historic contexts of the area in order to provide a basis on which to judge the place and importance of potential cultural resources. Based on these contexts, develop and regularly update a comprehensive and systematic historic resources inventory, coordinating with other agencies and organizations as necessary. The inventory will include sites, historic buildings, and structures, such as the Avila Schoolhouse, and historic documents within the county, and a map depicting their locations. It shall use the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation "Building, Structure, and Object Record" or similar format. The inventory

will include a map depicting the locations of the features (unless the locations are confidential).

- Implementation Strategy CR 3.1.3 National Register Work with recognized preservation organizations and interested individuals and landowners to determine whether additional churches, schools, and other private and public structures deserve State or federal designation and protection as historic resources. Pursue formal listing of all eligible sites and properties in the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources, or as California Historic Landmarks.
- Implementation Strategy CR 3.1.4 Historic Listing Process Develop a process to protect newly identified historic sites, buildings, and structures in a timely manner as an alternative to including them in the Historic (H) combining designation. Examples are 1) adopt a Historic Preservation Ordinance that includes or references a list, to be updated periodically, of historic sites, buildings and structures, and 2) amend planning area/Land Use Ordinance standards to include such lists for each Planning Area.

Policy CR 3.2 Historic Preservation Programs

The County supports and encourages historic preservation activities. County agencies should cooperate and coordinate their activities with preservation activities.

- Implementation Strategy CR 3.2.1 Grants Support applications for grants and other sources of funding for historic preservation projects that are consistent with the County's General Plan.
- Implementation Strategy CR 3.2.2 Restoration Incentives Identify and provide incentives, as feasible, to private landowners, nonprofit organizations, and interested preservation groups to rehabilitate and restore historic buildings and structures and to encourage their continued use.



Lighthouse, Built 1890. Photo by Point San Luis Lighthouse Keepers





Paulding House, Arroyo Grande, built 1889. Photo by South County Historical Society

- Implementation Strategy CR 3.2.3 Tax Incentives Share information on federal and state tax incentive programs and nonprofit conservation programs for historic preservation with landowners and preservation groups.
- Implementation Strategy CR 3.2.4 Mills Act Consider participating in the Mills Act Tax Abatement Program starting with research or studies of costs and benefits. The Mills Act is an economic incentive program for the restoration and preservation of qualified historic buildings by private owners. Private owners who pledge to rehabilitate and maintain the historical and architectural character of their properties for at least a 10-year period receive substantial property tax savings under the act.

Policy CR 3.3 Remodeling and Reconstruction

Maintain and enhance the historic character of the county by establishing review procedures for the remodeling and reconstruction of buildings and other structures consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

- Implementation Strategy CR 3.3.1 Restoration Assistance Provide property owners and developers with design assistance, including information on the restoration and adaptive reuse of historic buildings and structures. Use private and public resources to provide information on proper methods and techniques of restoration and rehabilitation, including sources of funding assistance.
- Implementation Strategy CR 3.3.2 Salvaged Materials
 Encourage the reuse of salvaged architecturally significant materials.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

GOAL

4

THE COUNTY'S KNOWN AND POTENTIAL NATIVE AMERICAN, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES WILL BE PRESERVED AND PROTECTED.

Policy CR 4.1 Non-development Activities

Discourage or avoid non-development activities that could damage or destroy Native American and archaeological sites, including off-road vehicle use on or adjacent to known sites. Prohibit unauthorized collection of artifacts. (Also refer to Implementation Strategy CR 2.1.3.)

Policy CR 4.2 Protection of Native American Cultural Sites

Ensure protection of archaeological sites that are culturally significant to Native Americans, even if they have lost their scientific or archaeological integrity through previous disturbance. Protect sites that have religious or spiritual value, even if no artifacts are present. Protect sites that contain artifacts, which may have intrinsic value, even though their archaeological context has been disturbed.

- Implementation Strategy CR 4.2.1 Archaeological Sensitivity Mapping Identify significant archaeological and cultural sites and conduct sensitivity mapping in consultation with Native Americans and archaeological and conservation organizations to improve the County's ability to protect the resources. Map resources consistently in urban and rural areas of the county.
- Implementation Strategy CR 4.2.2 Archaeological Site Records Establish and maintain, but do not publicize archaeological site records. Site records may be released to limited individuals and groups with appropriate professional or tribal credentials.

Policy CR 4.3 Cultural Resources and Open Space

The County supports the concept of cultural landscapes and the protection and preservation of archaeological or historical resources as open space or parkland on public or private lands.

Archeology is the scientific study of historic or prehistoric peoples and their cultures by analysis of their artifacts, inscriptions, monuments, and other such remains



A Native American rock painting.
Photo by Jeff Oliveira



Interpretation of cultural resources can include monuments, signs, plaques, artwork, publications, etc.

- Implementation Strategy CR 4.3.1 Cultural Landscapes The identification and interpretation of cultural resources should consider the larger landscape in order to address the relationships between archaeological sites, landscape features and the environment.
- Implementation Strategy CR 4.3.2 Cultural Landscapes: Open Space Easements
 In proposed land divisions and discretionary land use permits:
 1) locate parcels and easements to optimize protection of cultural resources, 2) as necessary, clearly define allowable uses, prohibited activities, and open space maintenance responsibilities as a condition of approval, and 3) use open

space easements to protect designated archaeological sites.

Implementation Strategy CR 4.3.3 Cultural Landscapes: Management Manage public open space and parkland so that public use does not disturb or degrade archaeological or historical resources.

Policy CR 4.4 Development Activities and Archaeological Sites

Protect archaeological and culturally sensitive sites from the effects of development by avoiding disturbance where feasible. Avoid archaeological resources as the primary method of protection.

- Implementation Strategy CR 4.4.1 Native American participation in development review process
 In areas likely to contain Native American and cultural resources, include Native Americans in tasks such as Phase I II, and III surveys, resource assessment, and impact mitigation. Consult with Native American representatives early in the development review process and in the design of appropriate mitigations. Enable their presence during archaeological excavation and construction in areas likely to contain cultural resources.
- Implementation Strategy CR 4.4.2 Cultural Resource Studies
 Require cultural resources studies (i.e., archaeological and historical investigations) by a professional who meets the

Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards when development is proposed within an archaeologically or historically sensitive area. These studies will conform to the County's approved guidelines.

Policy CR 4.5 Paleontological Resources

Protect paleontological resources from the effects of development by avoiding disturbance where feasible.

- Implementation Strategy CR 4.5.1 Paleontological Studies Require a paleontological resource assessment and mitigation plan to 1) identify the extent and potential significance of the resources that may exist within the proposed development and 2) provide mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts when existing information indicates that a site proposed for development may contain biological, paleontological, or other scientific resources.
- ♦ Implementation Strategy CR 4.5.2 Paleontological Monitoring

Require a paleontologist and/or registered geologist to monitor site-grading activities when paleontological resources are known or likely to occur. The monitor will have the authority to halt grading to determine the appropriate protection or mitigation measures. Measures may include collection of paleontological resources, curation of any resources collected with an appropriate repository, and documentation with the County.

Policy CR 4.6 Resources-Based Sensitivity

Protect archaeological resources near streams, springs and water sources, rock outcrops, and significant ridgetops, as these are often indicators of the presence of cultural resources.

- ♦ Implementation Strategy CR 4.6.1 Resource-Based Surveys
 - a. Require a preliminary site survey to determine the likelihood of resources with all development subject to a discretionary permit that is proposed within 1) 100 feet of the bank of a creek or spring or 2) 300 feet of a creek where the slope of that area is less than 10 percent. Require that a professional archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications for

Paleontology is the science of the forms of life existing in former geologic periods, as represented by their fossils.



Ancient grinding holes in a rock outcropping often resulted from repeated nut grinding by Native American women.
Photo by Jeff Oliveira



- Archaeology conduct the preliminary survey. Recommendations made by the archaeologist may be applied as mitigation measures.
- b. As significant rock outcrops and ridge tops are identified, determine the distances within which or the circumstances under which proposed discretionary development would be subject to a preliminary site survey, based on site-specific conditions.



San Simeon School House Photo by Jeff Legato

Summary of Implementation Strategies

For each implementation strategy described in this chapter, the following table (**Table CR-3**) summarizes the County department or other agency that has primary responsibility for carrying out that strategy. In addition, the table summarizes the priority, estimated year of initiation, and potential source of funding of each strategy. The actual timeframe for implementing the strategies is dependent upon the availability of adequate staff and funding.

TABLE CR-3		
CULTURAL RESOL	JRCES IMPL	EMENTATION

Implementation Strategy	Responsible Department or Agency¹	Priority	Timeframe to Start	Potential Funding Sources ²
IS CR 1.1.1 Curation	Private/Public	Medium	2012	Private/Grants
IS CR 1.1.2 Interim Facility	Private/Public	Medium	2011	Private
IS CR 1.1.3 Diversified Funding	Private/Public	Medium	2011	Private
IS CR 2.1.1 Public	PB, Hist. Soc.	Medium	2011	DB, Grants
IS CR 2.1.2 Outreach to Schools	PB, Hist. Soc., Cal Poly	Medium	2011	DB
IS CR 2.1.3 Unauthorized Collection	GS, PB	Medium	2011	DB/Grants
IS CR 2.1.4 Interpretive Signage	GS, PB, PW	Medium	2011	Private/DB
IS CR 2.1.5 Cultural Resources Advisory Committee	РВ	High	2011	DB
IS CR 2.3.1 Stakeholder Outreach	РВ	High	Immediately ³	N/A
IS CR 2.3.2 Govt-to-Govt Consultation	PB, Other agencies	Medium	Immediately	DB
IS CR 3.1.1 Historic Preservation Ordinance	РВ	High	2010	N/A
IS CR 3.1.2 Historic Resources Inventory	РВ	Medium	2011	DB
IS CR 3.1.3 National Register	PB	Medium	2011	DB
IS CR 3.1.4 Historic Listing Process	РВ	High	2011	DB
IS CR 3.2.1 Grants	PB, GS	Medium	Immediately ³	N/A
IS CR 3.2.2 Restoration Incentives	РВ	Medium	2011	N/A
IS CR 3.2.3 Tax incentives	PB	Medium	Immediately	N/A
IS CR 3.2.4 Mills Act	PB	Medium	2011	N/A



TABLE CR-3 CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation Strategy	Responsible Department or Agency ¹	Priority	Timeframe to Start	Potential Funding Sources ²
IS CR 3.3.2 Assistance	PB	Medium	Immediately ³	N/A
IS CR 3.3.3 Salvaged Materials	PB	Medium	Immediately ³	N/A
IS CR 4.2.1 Arch Sens. Mapping	PB	Medium	2011	N/A
IS CR 4.2.2 Arch Site Records	PB	Medium	Immediately ³	N/A
IS CR 4.3.1 Cultural Landscapes	PB	High	Immediately ³	N/A
IS CR 4.3.2 Cultural Landscapes: Open Space Easements	РВ	High	Immediately ³	N/A
IS CR 4.3.3 Cultural Landscapes: Management	GS, other agencies	Medium	Immediately ³	DB
IS CR 4.4.1 Native American Participation	РВ	High	Immediately ³	N/A
IS CR 4.4.2 Arch Sensitive Areas	PB	High	Immediately ³	N/A
IS CR 4.5.1 Paleontological Studies	РВ	High	Immediately ³	N/A
IS CR 4.5.2 Paleontological Monitoring	РВ	High	Immediately ³	N/A
IS CR 4.6.1 Creeks and other Archaeological Resources	РВ	High	Immediately ³	N/A

Department abbreviations:

CalPoly = California Polytechnic State University

Cities = Incorporated cities

GS = County General Services Agency

Hist. Soc = San Luis Obispo Historical Society

PB = County Department of Planning and Building PW = County Department of Public Works Funding source abbreviations:

GF = General Fund

DB = Planning and Building Department Budget

3 Denotes an ongoing activity.

Source: Department of Planning and Building, March 2009, revised October 2009.